

Round
the Soviet
Union

● THE WHITE NIGHTS OF KARELIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC NORTH-WEST OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION) GAVE A POETIC NAME TO THE FIRST ALL-RUSSIAN FESTIVAL OF BOOKS AND FOLKLORE, HELD IN KIZHI ON LAKE ONEGA. The "White Nights" brought together the ancient walls of the famous architectural ensemble of men of letters and enthusiasts of poetry from all over the country.

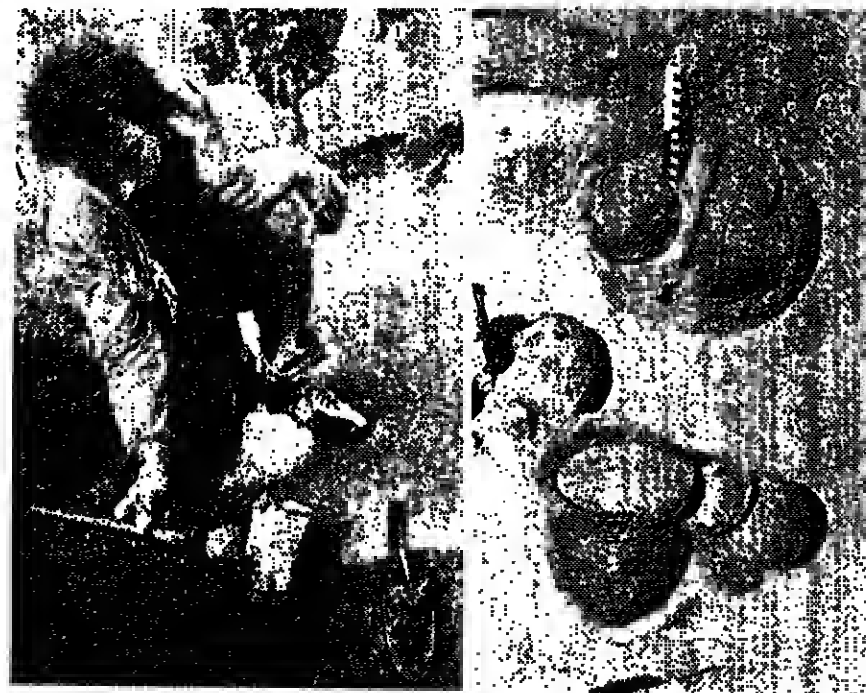
● AT A RECENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS IN SPAIN MOSCOW SCHOOLGIRL, SVETLANA MOSKOVA, WAS AWARDED A DIPLOMA AND CASH PRIZE FOR HER WORK "MORNING FOG". The young artist donated her award to the fund of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. Her paintings have been displayed in other countries as well. At an international competition of children's art in Japan her two works received awards, something which happens rather rarely.

● SOVIET CHEMISTS HAVE CREATED A NEW CLASS OF CATALYSTS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO ACCELERATE CHEMICAL REACTIONS. These are various salts of sodium, potassium and lithium cations. The newly-developed catalytic systems are several times cheaper than the old ones and do not require expensive heat-to-gas mixtures. Scientists can regulate the properties of the catalysts as they see fit.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF PERMANENT ANTI-AVALANCHE STRUCTURES HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ZANGEZUR IN ARMENIA (THE TRANSCAUCASIA). They reliably protect transport communications of the Zangazur copper and molybdenum integrated plant and the suburbs of Kizharsk, a mining town, from destructive mud-lavals.

● ONE MORE CANAL — THE DUDERHOF — HAS APPEARED ON THE MAP OF Leningrad. The new waterway link in all the small neighbouring streams, and made it possible to drain a new residential area adjoining the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland and provide it with amenities.

Siberia's ancient monuments



A whole world of ancient cultures has been preserved in vast expanses between the Ural and the Pacific Ocean. This provides ample material for studying the history of Siberia, for developing the ice-covered lands in the North of our planet. Archaeologists are trying to find out the origin of civilization in that area, its influence on human culture.

Almost each year brings new discoveries. For example, it has been found out that the age of the (it was previously considered as dating back to 300,000-400,000 B.C.) is much "older". In Siberia it was already known 700,000 years ago. Thanks to it ancient northern people led quite a comfortable life. Besides, they usually settled in places convenient for hunting and fishing. The clay vessels found on the Ussuriysk Island make it possible to shift the age of the origin of ceramics far back into chronological periods of time.

The northern people were tireless travelers and, probably, they discovered America earlier than the Vikings and Christopher Columbus. Many proofs of this are found in Siberia and America. Archaeologists have discovered a number of temple encampments and figures symbolizing gods and deities. They have found precious rock carvings, to some cases whole compositions. Their study provides ground to maintain that this was the beginning of the aesthetic development of the world.

For countryside
settlers

The Soviet state annually invests tens of billions of rubles in an unprecedented rural transformation programme. A recent government ruling provides for additional privileges in granting credits to persons who settle in the countryside permanently.

Formerly everyone who settled in a rural area received from the state a fixed (in absolute terms) loan to build a house and set up a personal subsidiary plot, whereas now the amount of the credit is established in accordance with the design cost of the house and the market price of domestic animals (cows, goats, sheep and so on).

With such a credit system families of settlers have no longer to think about accumulations. Even additional household structures — garages and premises for cattle and poultry — will be paid from the credit which is granted for a term of 25 years with 0.5 per cent annual interest. But the most essential privilege for a rural builder is that part of the loan is paid by the farm where he works. A collective or state farm may cover from 20

THE SHIP WILL
BE 'CUT'
BY A LASER

Laser engineering is being actively developed by the Krasnoyarsk Sormovo plant — the oldest enterprise on the Volga for building large-tonnage ships. It has already assembled the Shizha-2 automatic machine for laser cutting of sheet steel. Cutting out metal is one of the main technological processes in large-tonnage ship building. The laser beam fulfills the operation quickly, ensuring maximum accuracy and purity of this process.

Scientists also helped introduce in the plant digital, programme-controlled automatic machines for plasma and gas cutting, highly-productive machines for welding in special gas media. Not long ago displays were installed in one of the shops of

the enterprise, on the working benches of welders. The welding process is now monitored by a remote-controlled TV display. Now people no longer inhale fumes and they become less exhausted. This is favourable on productivity and the quality of operations.

Grapes in deserts

The 60 Years of Kirghizia state farm, which was set up in the old Kirghizskaya Desert of Kirghizia (Central Asia), will soon take in its first harvest. Deserts no more damage fertile lands but, on the contrary, new oases have replaced arid plateaus. Vast plateaus on which two specialized farms operate are divided in all directions by canals which are several kilometres long. Irrigators in the south of Kirghizia have ploughed a thousand hectares of arable lands, protected them with windbreaks and constructed a broad network of underground tunnels with movable hydrants. Systems of pumping stations fill them with water from the Syrdaryo River.

Many sorts of cultivated grapes here bear fruits in local conditions 1-2 years earlier than previously.

These problems are being solved in several ways: by increasing the productivity of purification plants; introducing chemical agents; using oxygen instead of air in biological purification; improving technologies designing equipment for processing sewage sediments into organic fertilizers; using sewage for irrigation and industrial water supplies; and intensifying the processes of self-purification in reservoirs. A considerable role is assigned to the construction of recycling water supply projects as one of the elements in the waste-free industry. Commissioned between 1976 and 1984 were water purification stations capable of processing 46.5 million cubic metres of sewage a day. At the same time recycling systems with overall processing capacity of 63.6 million cubic metres a day were commissioned.

It is only natural that in the present five-year plan (1981-1985) three-fourths of all the capital investment for implementing conservation measures in the Russian Federation went into construction of water purification installations.

KURSK-85 — PROTOTYPE OF JOINT
EXPERIMENTS

A protocol on the conference of participants in the international aerospace experiment, Kursk-85, held within the framework of the Intermars programme, has been signed in Kursk, writes IZVESTIA.

This experiment was conducted in the Kursk Region (Central Russia) under the plan of work on an international space project — "The Studies in Dynamics of Geostations by Remote-Controlled Methods" by experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The equipment used was designed and built at research centres

of these countries. The obtained results may serve as a basis to forecast models of agricultural productivity in the Kursk Region. And, more important, the experiment has major significance for accumulating the knowledge of international cooperation for remote sounding of the Earth to investigate, organize and control the use of nature. It is envisaged to conduct such experiments in other socialist countries as well, notes the newspaper.

NEW RESIDENTS IN KAMCHATKA

The lions in the Kamchatka Peninsula (Eastern Soviet Union) are rather peculiar. Although there are no storings, tigers, leopards, snakes and some other animals customary in mainland Siberia and, we find among the denizens of the peninsula's taiga and tundra animals like brown bears, wolves, reindeer, and the wood-goats. On the coast, there are seals, sea otters; in the mountains — ovis montanus sheep.

In its column "Man and Nature", the newspaper SOVSISTEMICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that this Kamchatka is the most promising breeding ground. These were chosen as the most promising breeding ground. Kamchatka, with its numerous rivers and lakes, from time to time 60 Best Siberian elk were also moved there from the area of the Kolyma River and the Chukotka Peninsula. An aerial survey just completed shows that a herd of elk which can be hunted is taking shape on the peninsula.

Robot production
in the lead

A total of 1,300 manipulators operating at the MCI (Byelorussian) clock works, which is currently producing a new model of the Luch electronic watch famous in our country. The precision of the new model, which has only 10 parts, is now second plus minus in 24 hours.

Today the country boasts more than 31,000 installed manipulators. In the past few years alone "mechanized" manipulators supplied industry with more than 45,000 highly-accurate, numerically-controlled metal-cutting lathes.

Last year alone 60 manipulators were put into operation in the country. The production of manipulators in the USSR is surpassing at rates surpassing the production of any other goods. In 1984 industry turned out 10,000 robots and this year it is expected that their output will be roughly 15,000. Production of numerical-controlled lathes by more than 50 per cent between 1981 and 1984.

TASS is 60

USSR central news agency TASS has celebrated its sixty first birthday.

Today TASS is one of the world's biggest news agencies. In the Soviet Union its information is used by more than four hundred newspapers and magazines as well as radio and television. More than one hundred news agencies, newspapers, magazines and television and radio companies in 115 other countries subscribe to TASS information.

Every day it receives and disseminates information along all channels in eight languages — Russian, English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian and Chinese. The information can fill 111 printed newspaper pages, 5,000 and foreign subscribers receive nearly 6.5 million photocopies and nearly 2.5 million teletype blocks annually from TASS.

Science
and technology

PROTESTER

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HUNTS IN GOBI DESERT

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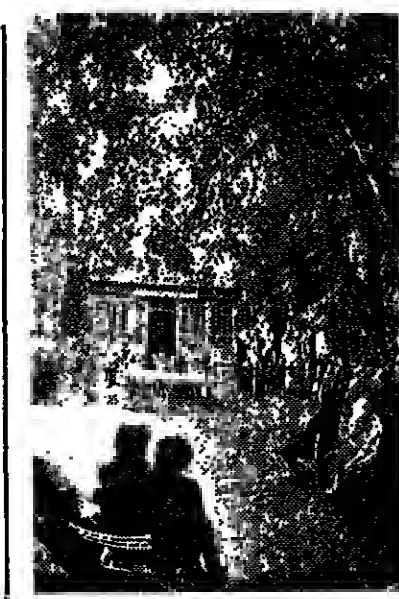
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Mayakovsky
remembered

These pictures were taken in Pushkino, near Moscow, during the Mayakovsky Festival at Akulova Gora, the summer cottage where the Soviet revolutionary poet used to spend his holidays. The people who gathered at the place included poets, prose writers, literary critics and lovers of poetry who hold dear Mayakovsky's heritage. His poetry, literary sketches and poems about him were recited.



PATENT INFORMATION COURSES

For the fifth time Moscow is holding courses on patent information sponsored for civil servants from 17 developing countries by the World Intellectual Property Organization and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. Under the supervision of Soviet experts they are studying various aspects of patent information activity: legal, economic, international and so on.

For states that have embarked upon the road of developing

their own patenting, the role of patent information is highly important. It is the most vital and effective part of scientific-technical information. By means of patent documents experts can determine the highest world level in specific fields of technology. The all-round analysis of the world patent fund helps formulate substantiated technical demands towards the newly developed machines and mechanisms, determine what is more

practical — to start one's own projects or buy a licence. The practice of the past years shows that those who attended the Moscow lectures on problems of patent law, examination by experts and so on, work well in their departments. The acquired knowledge helps them orientate themselves in the multitude of patent information, complete their funds on the branches of science and technology that interest them and etc.

T. R. Shikhrmanian, head of a patent department set up in Barmay three years ago, said that his colleague had already studied at Moscow courses and was very pleased with the teaching standards. T. R. Shikhrmanian is particularly interested in international cooperation in the sphere of patent information. The programme of studies devotes sufficient time to these problems.

Elia NIKOLSKAYA

From Tashkent
to the carnival

Can you imagine a smiling tiger cub wedding on hind legs along a city street, looking with its kind eyes into ground and first floor windows?

Fifty such little animals will come out for a carnival parade at the Luzhniki stadium in Moscow on the opening day of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to give people joy, merriment and festive charm.

These huge little tigers, lions, pigs and hares were "born" at the Tashkent toy factory and by the biggest cargo plane were brought to Moscow.

One can imagine the complexity of the work from the simple fact that making each animal doll required more than fifty types of materials like steel hands, leather belts, plastics, curtain lace, painted cotton, and forpadding.

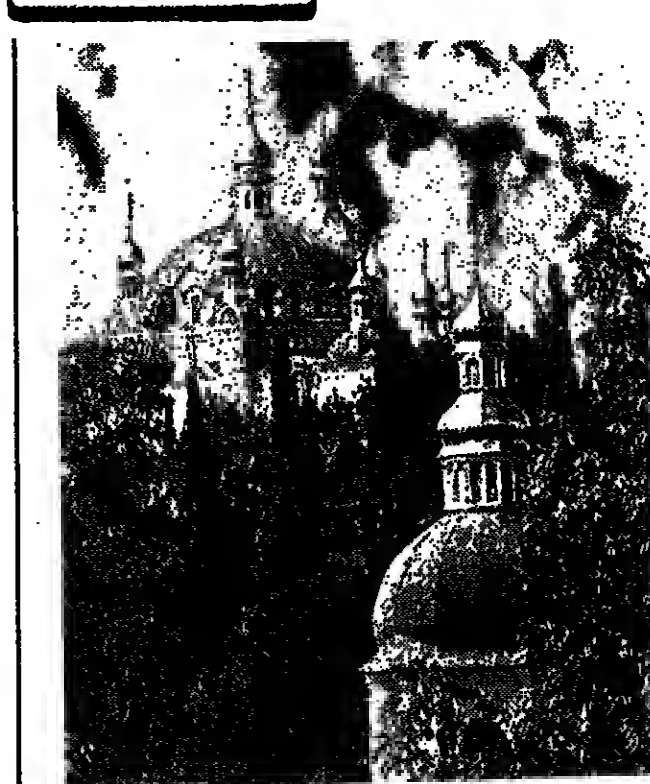
Having already sent fifty gigantic animals in Moscow, the toy-makers in Tashkent have started fulfilling the next order for the Festival — 270 "Peacock Doves" carnival costumes.

Amber
souvenirs

The Kalligraffed amber works have started to fulfil the order placed by the Organizing Committee of the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow for the production of souvenirs and badges.

The authors of the designs displayed a lot of imagination, exploiting numerous possibilities of the "amber stone". The participants and guests of the Youth Forum are offered an amber brooch in the core of which is the Festival x-ray daisy, a pendant of amber, crowning a souvenir badge, as well as a small ship, made of amber against the background of the Festival emblem.

Places to visit

KIEV'S GOLDEN
CUPOLAS

The one who has not been to the St. Sofia Cathedral has not seen Kiev, the holiest of cities on this city on the Dnieper. This cathedral built almost a millennium ago is a fine architectural monument of east Slavic art and has gone down into the history of world architecture along with the well-known ensembles of Ravenna, Venice and Constantinople. It has preserved its beauty up to this day (see photo).

Outwardly the cathedral looks like a huge pyramidal structure surrounded by two-story galleries. Above it is the main structure crowned by 13 cupolas. An ensemble of monuments of painting of the eleventh century has been preserved on the walls of the St. Sofia Cathedral: 280 square metres of mosaics and about 3,000 square metres of frescoes. Like a carpet, they cover the columns and walls, rising high to the vaulted arches.

Of great value among its frescoes is a group portrait of Yaroslav the Wise's family. His wife Ingeborg (Ingelund), a Swedish princess while his son — Yuriy Dolgoruky and Vsevolod married Greek tsarevna. The daughters — Elizabeth, Anna and Anastasia — became queens of Norway, Prussia and Hungary.

VIEWPOINT

Further
development
of railways

Vladimir GRINKO,
First Deputy USSR Minister
of Railways

The rates at which the Soviet economy develops depend, in a greater extent, on how clearly and precisely the transport system operates. Railways occupy a leading position in the system. Every day trains deliver nearly eleven million tonnes of cargo and more than eleven million passengers. This accounts for nearly three-fourths of the entire cargo movement and more than forty per cent of all passenger traffic. Industries, construction, agriculture, the growing population, and the urge to travel — all these set before railways like any other means of transport, many urgent tasks of development.

In this situation, particular importance is attached to the use of scientific and technological achievements in the development of railways. Questions of progress in science and technology are adequately reflected in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and those in the period we will create and further utilize reserves to increase the cargo and passenger carrying capacity of railways. There are several ways to achieve this. First and foremost, through further electrification of railway lines and trains. Today, electricity ensures the conveying of nearly half of the entire rail cargo. Nevertheless, the rate of electrification will at least double over the next five years.

There will be a qualitative renovation of the entire rolling stock and something has already been done in this respect. A highly economical electric locomotive — VL85 — has already been tested and is now being produced commercially. This twelve-axle DC vehicle is designed for pulling heavy cargo trains. The new 10-thousand kilowatt locomotive has a speed of up to 110 kph. Models of other promising electric locomotives are also being designed. In their efforts, scientists and specialists do not ignore diesel locomotives. At present, the next priority is the production of a six thousand horse-power locomotive — the world's most powerful.

However, any electric locomotive, no matter how perfect it may be, is efficient only if operated with wagons and carriages which meet modern standards. Such carriages have been designed. These are capacious eight-axle wagons and tank carriers, refrigeration wagons for perishables, and wagons for carrying grain, fertilizer and cement, as well as flatcars.

At present rail carrying capacity is being increased by giving trains additional weight and length. By the end of this century, longer trains will increase the passenger carrying capacity of trains as well. Last year, for the first time in the world, trains consisting of 24-25 carriages, loaded with passengers, were put on the rails of this country to replace the usual 16-carriage ones. Over the next five years trains consisting of thirty and more carriages will be operated.

The speed of passenger trains is given due attention. The express train — ER-200 — travelling at a speed of up to 200 kph, regularly runs between Moscow and Leningrad. It is planned to raise the speed on a number of other lines, such as Moscow-South, Moscow-Kiev, and Moscow-Minsk.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AWARD FOR SIGHT RESTORER

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), an agency of the United Nations, conferred its annual award on Soviet eye surgeon, Eleonora Yegorova. The newspaper PRAYDA writes that the award is given every year to an inventor whose invention has been most useful to mankind. This year, such an invention is the method for surgical treatment of traumatic cataracts with application of artificial lenses.

After long years of research, Eleonora Yegorova has devised a complex set of methods which provides for improvements in all the links in the chain of surgery involved in the treatment of cataracts. Six years ago, she defended her doctoral dissertation which dealt with these methods. Today, the new set of methods for removing cataract with subsequent implant of artificial lenses has proved to be completely justified. It has ensured the restoration of highly stable sight for thousands of people. After operations performed with the new methods sight is restored completely for ninety per cent of the patients who contracted cataract after injury. Hundreds of Soviet and foreign specialists are being trained on the basis of Yegorova's set of methods.

WATER PROTECTION — A PRIORITY

In conditions of intensive mass construction and economic development the country attaches great importance to water supply problems, the economy of water as an indispensable natural wealth as well as to the protection of water resources, writes the magazine KOMMUNIST.

ENTERTAINMENT

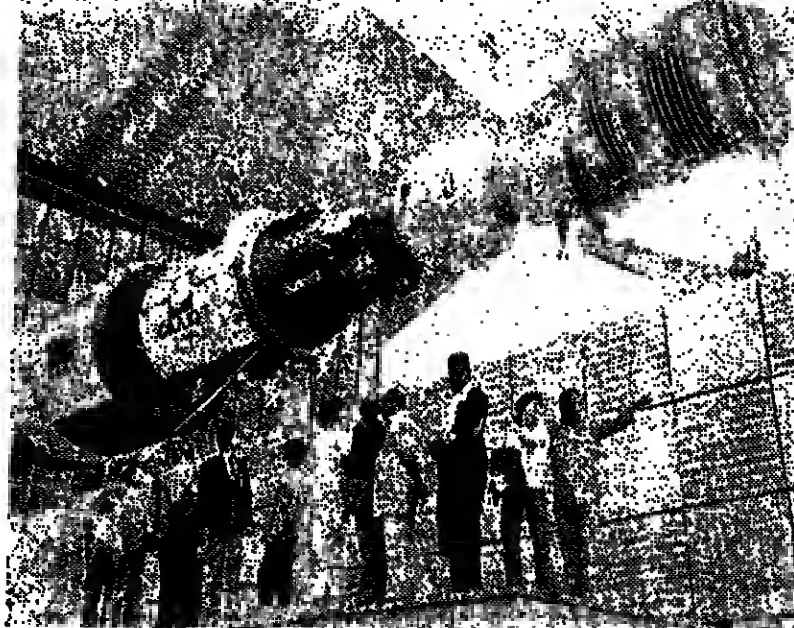
14th MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

We can develop mutually-beneficial relations

After a long break, we are participating in the Moscow Film Festival for the second time, said Yu YANFENG, film director and head of the delegation from the People's Republic of China. I think that this is a step towards better mutual understanding, links and contacts between our film makers. Good conditions for cooperation have also been created by a recently signed protocol on cultural exchange. I hope that we shall be able to overcome the difficulties between our countries and develop mutually-beneficial relations.

A characteristic development in the Chinese film industry is a shift from films reflecting historical events to contemporary subjects. Thus, we have presented for the feature contest "A Girl From Mt. Huangshan", a film dealing with an acute social problem — lack of friendship, trust, and genuine moral equality in relations between representatives of different social strata. We wanted to show through the film that relations between different people must be based only upon mutual understanding and respect.

At present China has fifteen film studios. In 1984, we made 144 feature films, and this year we plan to make 150. Compared with the Soviet Union, this number is precisely the same. To-



● Film Festival guests at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements.
● Actress Svetlana Sukhovei (USSR) and Alt. Sakai, Managing Director of M. S. Shahu and Brothers Ltd.



Giuseppe da Santis (Italy), film director and jury member.

am glad I have been able to come to the country where they were made. It is my first time in Moscow and also at the Festival. I have had many impressions. The main impression was left by the Festival. I am a theatre actor and I have played in only four films. To me the Festival has become a good school. I have learnt a good deal from Soviet and world film makers.

...The Festival is a splendid opportunity to get to know the cinema of various countries

Robert VOGEL, one of the members of the US delegation at the Festival, has for 40 years now been chairman of the committee awarding Oscars to the best foreign pictures. According to him, this Festival is first of all a fine opportunity to learn about the cinema in various countries.

My strongest impression is of the new Soviet film by director Yuri Ozerov "The Battle of Moscow". It has one interesting feature. On the screen we see major political leaders of those years, their reflections and actions on which depended the future of the world. I think such a film would be a great success in the USA, especially on university campuses. American young people are particularly fond not just of musical entertainment films but also se-

rious social and political pictures about critical moments in world history.

As for the Soviet cinema — because of my activities I cannot give much attention to the cinema in any particular country — I would only say that the few films that I saw are wonderfully made, both from the point of view of directing, co-

meta work and acting. In addition, the Soviet-Japanese production "Dersu Urali" of recent ones, "Moscow Believes in Tears" and "Service Romance". It is nothing that the former was Oscar several years ago. The second was among the best pictures submitted to Oscar last year.

FACTS and EVENTS

Awards. The well-known Soviet pianist Syatostev Richter has been awarded the French order "For Services to Art and Literature". Together with other Soviet performers he participated in the traditional music festival in Tours.

Exhibitions. A holographic exhibition about the USSR culture and science has opened at the Trocadere centre in London. Its visitors can familiarize themselves with masterpieces kept in the most famous museums of the Soviet Union. Without leaving London, Britons will see the most valuable works from the collections of the Hermitage, the museums of the Ukraine and other places.

Guest performers. The vocal circus — envoy of peace and friendship. With words written in Russian, Norwegian, the biggest centres in London welcomed ambulatory art to performers by artists. The troupe of Russian circus association, touring a number of European countries, including artists popular in the USSR and other countries.

Paintings. "The Sound of colour" by the artist, the remarkable work of our time, has been exhibited at the OMI, the collection of the OMI, once presented this exhibition. It is a painting, a close to the Union and other countries.

WHAT'S ON?

July 13-15

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 13) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 14 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 14 (even) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stenalevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Priblinskaya St.). 13 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera). 14 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 14 (even) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 15 — Shchedrin, "The Humpereddy Horse" (ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samotekhnaya St.). 13 — "Noah's Ark". 14 — "An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

Slatersky Yours (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A satirical comedy about a clever young man who invents his own dreams to discover new celestial bodies and devoted himself to the difficult "business" of obtaining scarce commodities.

EXHIBITIONS

Branch of the National Convention History Museum (Novoderevichy, Leningrad) — "The title" exhibition, about 2,000 documents, among them those from the 12th and 13th centuries, as well as documents of the 19th-20th centuries, except Tuesday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Novoderevichy.

Exhibition (Hall, 1984) — "The Union of the United Nations" (1945-1984). Works by TV artists. Daily, Monday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Metro Universitetskaya.

BUSINESS

Finnish firms build a new pulp-and-paper mill

The small community of Sorby near Vyborg is destined to become a new industrial centre of the Leningrad Region. It has been broken in its territory for a pulp-and-paper mill with the participation of the Finnish joint stock society, the Kone, Enso-Gutzeit, Uti, Oskari and Rosenlew firms. An act of the start of

construction of the pulp-and-paper mill was signed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland and Ivan Aikhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 31st meeting of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Committee for Economic Cooperation, which was held in Leningrad. The new mill will manufacture packaging paper with polymeric coating using Finnish-made equipment.

Risto Kangas-Ikkala, managing director of the Finstock joint stock society, described the start of construction of the mill as an event of paramount significance in the history of Finnish-Soviet business relations. On this memorable day it is apt to recall that the foundation of

good-neighbourliness between Finland and the Soviet Union was laid by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries, he said. This treaty is a solid basis for a further deepening of our friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. The construction of a factory in Sorby, Risto Kangas-Ikkala stressed, is highly important for the Finnish side, as this project has created jobs for thousands of Finns. It is noteworthy that the construction of this mill has been started right after the completion of work on the third phase of the Svetogorsk integrated pulp-and-paper mill, which was also built with the participation of Finnish firms.

Salto Tadashi: our trade helps protect people's health

Salto Tadashi, President of the Japanese Industry, has favoured trade relations between the Soviet Union and Japan during his trip to the Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk.

The industry has been cooperating with the all-union foreign trade association Medeksport for a quarter of a century. The trade turnover with the USSR amounted to a hundred million dollars over that period.

Our cooperation is a good example for other Japanese firms. The president stressed, Japanese hospitals widely use highly efficient Soviet-made drugs. Salto Tadashi recalled that his first visit to the USSR was in 1950, when he came to the Far East to see the Japanese people's health.

Reliable partnership

In Moscow a symposium sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology jointly with one of the largest Italian building firms, Unimorano, took place at the Centre for International Trade.

Foreign specialists exchanged experiences in the application of modern technology, the production of cement, lime, gypsum, keramzit and chemical additions to concrete.

The present businesslike meetings with Soviet experts are a continuation of cooperation between Unimorano and the

USSR, said Benito Bettinotti, the firm's president.

Unimorano is the largest producer of bricks in Italy today. The building of a brick factory in Norilsk in 1971 was the beginning of business and friendly ties with the Soviet Union. Nearly fourteen years have passed since then. Relations between the firm and Soviet organizations have strengthened and broadened. Thus, in 1982, an agreement was signed between Unimorano and some Soviet organizations on establishing a number of brick factories on cooperation basis. It should be noted that a greater portion of the equipment, according to our developed technical documentation, is produced by Soviet enterprises, and this is done quite well.

Intourist news

PEACE BELLS

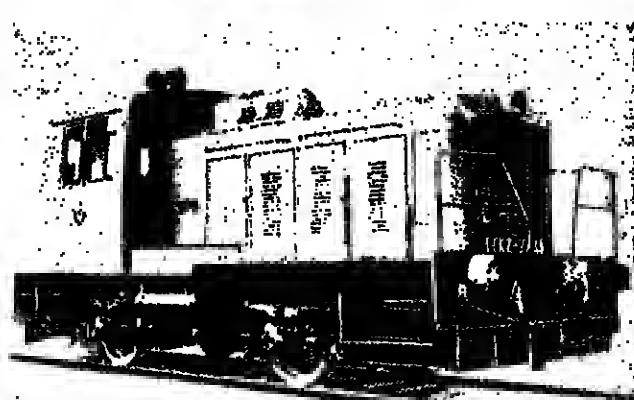
There was a bell-making plant in London in the mid-forties of the 19th century. Its output was famous for remarkable clear sounds.

In 1948 Olof Johansson, a Swede, bought 183 bells weighing from 100 grammes to 8.5 kg and advertised in a newspaper that he needed people familiar with music and able to play musical instruments. Five young people, who came from different parts of Sweden, responded to the ad. This is how the unusual Peace Bells company was organized. It is now on a guest performance tour in the USSR.

We are quite familiar with the audiences in the USA, France, Canada, West Germany and Belgium, but we have never had the chance to perform in the USSR, said Sig Wehrberg, leader of the company. You can imagine how excited we are. Luckily, the performance was a hit. I recall the concert in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. The hall was crowded. We played classical compositions of Chopin, Brahms, Liszt and jazz pieces by Ellington. The audience was particularly enthusiastic about the performance of Russian folk songs. They did not want us to leave the stage for a long time. As a mark of gratitude we presented the management of the concert hall with a souvenir very much cherished — a china plate with the picture of our native city, Näsärd, on it. Leaving it in Moscow, we leave part of our hearts.

A big group of Swedish tourists (37 people) — with the USSR together — will be in the Sea of Azov, 19-23°C in the Black Sea (the Caucasus) and 25°C in the Caspian Sea near Baku.

700



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train-pulling shunting work	30
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Peace Bells company in concert.

Photo by N. Ageyev

multitasking repairs, we contribute in our own way to the consolidation of friendship among nations. Our motto is:

"No war, no peace, must fight for it". Art and peace are inseparable. Yelena KHANGA

Memory of victory is eternal

An exhibition of postage stamps, to be organized within the framework of activities marking the 40th anniversary of Victory over Nazism, has been dispatched from Moscow on the request of the philately club of the France-USSR Association. It

Philately

includes six collections by well-known philatelists of Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa. The stamps will be on display in several cities of France, and in September they will be shown in the halls of the France-USSR Association in the Bois de

Ravi Shankar in concert



Ravi Shankar performing in Moscow.

Ravi Shankar, a well-known Indian composer and performer, recently gave a concert in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. Among music lovers his name has become synonymous with classical

music. Known also to admirers of popular music genres, he has greatly influenced the development of rock music.

Ravi Shankar has been to the USSR on many occasions. This

time he played classical Indian music based on ragi for the audience. His music is still going strong, though it is more than 2,000 years old. The musician did improvisation without changing, but rather supplementing what was passed on to him by his teachers, who, in their turn, also had instructors. So, it was an unusual concert for audiences.

Ravi Shankar always performs with assistants. According to the artist, a star cannot sound without the main rhythmic accompaniment, provided by tabla — a percussion instrument and tampru.

Apart from Muscovites and guests of the capital Shankar will also perform for audiences in Leningrad and Kiev.

Svetlana CHERTSEVA
Photo by Anatoly Makarov

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Leningrad Stadium, 13 — Moscow Spartak vs Leningrad Zenit 6 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.) — Moscow Torpedo vs Moscow Metallist, 8 p.m. The first round of the USSR championship Spartak vs 4-1 while Metallist played Torpedo 1-0.

RUGBY
Makhometkhanov Stadium (13 Vostochnaya St.) 13 and 14 — Moscow Sibir vs Mordovia T13 Capital Air Force Acad.

WEATHER

July 13-15
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains. Night temperatures of 9°, 14°C and 10°, 24°C. On July 13, rising to 22°, 28°C. On July 14, 15 during the day. NW and W and wind, 2-5 mps.

Water at the country's resorts warmed up in 19°C at the Baltic (near Riga), 21-22°C in the Sea of Azov, 19-23°C in the Black Sea (the Caucasus) and 25°C in the Caspian Sea near Baku.